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TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

BEING IN WE SHALL STAY.

Let there be no mistake about this Chinese business—once Mr. McKinley gets the country thoroughly entangled in the Eastern question it will not get out except at a sacrifice; it will not be able to stay in save by a show of force, and in the end by the active use of the sword. This is a vastly graver matter than we have on our hands in the Philippines, where, at most, we have but the inhabitants to deal with. In China we are plunging headlong into the maelstrom of a war, the end of which the wisest statesman can not foresee and dare not predict. In the Philippines we are playing the tyrant with no other tyrant to protest. Not so in China. Raw to the situation, Mr. McKinley is thrusting the sword of the Republic into a quarrel for which other nations have been preparing for half a century and with which this country has nothing whatever to do. We have not merely 400,000,000 Chinamen for our enemies, but we have every nation across whose path the amateur statesman at Washington may blunder in the mad turmoil of international politics.

There is at least no excuse for going into this thing blindly. If the results of the war with Spain had been foreseen a good many things would have been done in different fashion to that history records. The Administration launched into that war under compulsion, and having tasted blood and the popular acclaim of victory and the power of having contracts and commissions, and place and pelf, to bestow, it has been hunting for war ever since, and has found it with next to no difficulty. Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet are not being pushed into this war upon China and this entanglement with Europe. They are going in with open eyes and on their own responsibility. The American people have no part or parcel in this war's beginning; this invasion of a country, with which we are at peace, to pull down an emperor and set up an emperor, according to the pious Meiklejohn, has not even the miserable excuse of popular clamor, and barely the idle outcry of the shallow jingo, to sustain it.

Being in China, we shall not get out. That is why we are going in with 11,000 men and without the advice or consent of the only power that can legally make war. This invasion is a mere hunt for an excuse to rid militarism on the country; a dodge to make it appear of vast advantage that we should have the Philippines in any emergency, though it ought to be plain, from what has occurred, that the Philippines are really a source of weakness, not of strength. The soldiers after all have to be sent to China from the United States. Mr. McKinley has led the country into imperialism and he is playing the same stale trick that has always been a part of the game; he is hurrying from conquest to conquest to keep up the hurrah and maintain a willingness to furnish the lives and foot the bills.

As in everything this Administration has done, or has attempted, there is politics in this doubling of the mailed fist. There is more than one sort of politics. One variety has already been indicated. The other variety is found in Mr. McKinley's assumption of the role of Defender of the Faith; it is no mere selfish grabbing at what belongs to somebody else, it is this Presidential invasion of China; it is a Crusade, according to Hon. Chauncey Depew.

Dr. Li Hung Chang is distinctly the middle-of-the-roader of the situation.

MR. MCKINLEY'S FAILURE AS A USURPER.

Mr. McKinley has been most unfortunate in the Chinese business. As usual, he has wobbled. He has tried to run with the hare of traditional policy, for political effect, and to hunt with the hound of imperialism on a grand scale. First he ordered marines to China, then a regiment of soldiers, announcing the while that the United States would "hold aloof;" then it was decided to send 5,000 troops under command of General Chaffee, though it was formally declared that we are at peace with China; then the members of the Cabinet, the secretaries of war and the navy, denied indignantly that it was ever intended to send more than the original regiment ordered from the Philippines; finally this has been reversed and the administration has signified its willingness to co-operate proportionately with the other Powers in "disciplining" China. In short we are at one and the same time "holding aloof" and participating with the other Powers; we are invading, or preparing to invade, China and yet we are at peace with her; we are bent only on rescuing imperilled Americans but are willing to help inflict punishment for the Boxer outrages; there was such a grave emergency that there was no time to act in the lawful and constitutional way, but thus far nothing seems to have been accomplished save violate the constitution.

In the midst of all this turmoil and uncertainty Mr. McKinley left for Canton with the optimistic declaration that the worst was over and the situation might now be expected to improve. Since that time the bombardment of Tien Tsin has been resumed, the report that all the foreigners in Peking have been murdered has shocked the civilized world, all thought of attempting to advance on the Chinese capital has been abandoned for the time being and the Powers are wrangling as to whether Japan shall be permitted to take the lead in retaliatory and punitive measures. What the position of the United States is in the premises nobody seems to know, further than that it is following England's initiative.

The most dangerous and discreditable incident of McKinley's foreign policy has been his violation of the Constitution without in any degree increasing the prestige of the country abroad and without insuring the safety of Americans in China, in even the smallest degree. Nothing could have justified his assumption of powers belonging to Congress, but had distinct good flowed from this violation, had it eventuated in the rescue of imperilled Americans, there would have been a disposition to condone it; but by his vacillation he has lost any advantage that his assumption of arbitrary power might have given him. He has created a dangerous precedent on the plea of emergency, and has then delayed action until the plea is ridiculous. Mr. McKinley may be a willing but he is very far from an efficient usurper.

LET US NOT OVERDO WEBSTER DAVIS.

Hon. Webster Davis is a man of parts. He is conceded to be a brilliant and facile talker, even though he did transmute the name of Hon. W. Jennings Bryan into "W. J. Brennings" in the flurry incident to finding himself in the unwelcome surroundings of a Democratic convention. That slip of the tongue was amusing and unfortunate, but by no means fatal. We will forgive Mr. Davis for it, because he undoubtedly meant well. He will be able to do better before the campaign is over.

It is noted that the John W. Daniel Club of Richmond will invite Mr. Davis to address its ratification meeting, which is proper enough, and will finance a crowd. There seems, however, to be a small chance that, after his debut at Kansas City, Hon. Webster Davis may be overdone in this campaign by the Democrats. It is just as well to bear in mind that such a thing is possible. Most of us have seen something of the sort accomplished under much less favorable circumstances, and no longer ago than 1896. It is to be carefully borne in mind that if Hon. Webster Davis knows a good deal about the Republicans, they also doubtless know somewhat of Mr. Davis; if they don't they can easily draw on their imaginations, a never-failing resource with them. The resultant situation will not be particularly pleasant.

It is all right to invite Mr. Davis to go about and address people in behalf of the Democratic party, provided the zeal of a new convert does not get the better of his judgment. But there is not really any need to throw fits or go into heroics over the accession of Mr. Davis. If he was sincere in his views as to the justice of the Boer cause and the anti-Boer attitude of the McKinley administration—and we do not question it—he could hardly do otherwise than as he has done. He has acted with courage and discretion in the affair, and is to be esteemed for it. If Mr. Davis is of the right stuff, however, he will not enjoy being too ostentatiously staged; if he does enjoy being too ostentatiously staged the best thing the Democrats can do is to carefully stock clear of anything of the sort.

There is no intention to criticize Mr. Davis or anybody else; it is desired only to point out that a too great effectiveness may seriously impair the usefulness of Mr. Davis and may embarrass the Democratic party. The Republicans are going in for heroes and melodrama; we can afford to let them have a monopoly of the business. It lies with the Democracy to appeal to the sober, good sense of the American people, and its role is to put forward

ward men who can do this. If it be Mr. Davis, give him rope. But we have no call to seem overwhelmed with the weight of the favor. A show of dignified appreciation is amply sufficient.

"THE LAST GREAT FIGHT OF ALL."

Hudson Maxim, the inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, takes a gloomy view of the situation in the East, holding that it is likely to eventuate in the general war which Europe has so long dreaded and against which it has gone on increasing fleets and armies and accumulating ammunition and stores. Mr. Maxim says:

"An outbreak is at hand. The United States War Department has already ordered military representatives to Peking and Tokio to watch proceedings. General Shakhov, chief of the Russian general staff, has started for Manchuria, where efforts will be immediately erected. Russia is seizing excuse offered by the Boxers against Peking to rush every available man on to the disputed ground. From the foothold thus obtained it will be difficult to dislodge her unless steps are taken at once to block her game. Japan seems ready and anxious to do this thing. And from the conflict thus begun may arise the world-war so long threatened and so long feared."

Whether Mr. Maxim is right or wrong time alone can decide. It is a fact, however, that he is not alone in his pessimistic view of the situation. Nearly every student of the recent developments in China and the East take the same general ground. For years diplomats in Europe have declared that the clash was bound to come sooner or later, and they have forecasted it to follow close upon what has happened in China. They may all have been wrong; Mr. Maxim may have been led by his occupation to take too serious a view of the situation. Nevertheless, he has reason and probabilities on his side, and there is likely either to be a fight or a back-down.

And so the country is to witness a renewal of the St. Louis strike, with its attendant boycott. The employees charge the street car company with bad faith and failure to keep its agreement. It is a bad business from any point of view, and it will not be surprising if it comes out in the end that the employees have been used in furtherance of schemes of the existence of which they knew nothing.

The finding of the body of an unknown man floating in Elizabeth river brings to light the second mysterious murder that has been committed in this vicinity recently. No pains should be spared to identify the murdered man and apprehend the guilty parties.

Whatever the verdict in the trial of the alleged assassins of Governor Goebel, now in progress, there will be a mighty outcry from what Watterson bitingly terms the "organs of assassination."

Teddy Roosevelt can be trusted to throw all the vim necessary into the Ice Trust investigation, which is to be taken up again shortly. Teddy is a politician as well as an invincible warrior.

A Republican newspaper with no sense of humor refers to the Democratic platform as "patchwork;" evidently it had not read the letter of Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor.

A returned female missionary says that Minister Conger was deceived by the assurances of Chinese officials. This is now rather too patent to need particular emphasis.

Hon. J. Gas Addicks, who was made the whole thing in Delaware, is encountering some difficulty in reconciling his opponents to the situation.

The "Foolkiller" failed lamentably to justify its name and live up to its opportunities when it carried Mr. Peter Misen safely through Niagara rapids.

William of Germany and William of the United States both seemed inclined to overdo the mailed fist part of it.

As an evidence of increased prosperity the cotton mills of Fall River have shut down.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

TIME TO CRY HALT.

(New York Herald.)
The United States has trouble enough of its own. Mr. McKinley must not go looking for more in China. In spite of the traditional policy of the American Republic to "avoid entangling foreign alliances," in spite of the fact that the United States is not at war with China, American soldiers will possibly go with the allied expeditionary force to Peking, will fight shoulder to shoulder with the troops of France, England, Austria, Italy, Russia and Japan, and will help carry destruction and bloodshed into the heart of a country with which the United States is professedly at peace.

This is the latest development of the imperialistic spirit that has animated Mr. McKinley and the Republican party for the last four years, a spirit that has already brought about a war with Spain, chronic discontent that only awaits an opportunity to break out into open rebellion in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and a costly, un-American guerrilla war with the Philippines, who trusted in our statesmen's solemn promises that they should be free to enjoy a right claimed for every people in the Declaration of Independence, to alter or abolish any form of government wherever it becomes intolerable for the governed.

Nothing could show more forcibly the extent to which the American nation, under the guidance of imperial McKinley, has strayed from the true course laid down for it by George Washington in his farewell address than this proposal to send United States troops to fight Europe's battles. If there is one people on earth that has no right and ought to be ashamed to meddle in China's internal affairs it is the American people. Every sort of venal, iniquitous regulations have been devised to harass and discourage Chinese immigration. "No Chinese cheap labor" has been made a political slogan.

The Chinese have been set upon by brutal mobs in the West time and again. Only a couple of weeks ago Asiatic laborers on railway lines were attacked and beaten. Petty restrictions have been enacted by Congress to drive away the Chinese from the country that claims to be the land of the free. Their most sacred beliefs have been used as a sapon against them, and their lives have been rendered intolerable so that they might be got rid of.

Yet China has not sent an expeditionary army to enforce the rights of her subjects to that justice which is due to all human beings, civilized or uncivilized. Why, then, should the United States go to war with her because a number of Europeans and some ambitious, injudicious missionaries have stirred up the hornets? The role of America in the whole affair is a very simple one. The quarrel is Europe's; let Europe fight it out alone. The United States should keep its hands free to tender its good offices when the moment for mediation arrives, as it will.

To use Prince Bismarck's phrase, the United States should be nothing but the honest broker in the matter and merely protect the lives of its citizens. Anything beyond this is a monstrous departure from the principles of equal freedom for all that are the glory and the safeguard of the American Republic. That these principles have been trodden under foot in dealing with the Chinese is undeniable. Railways have been made across their tenderly revered graves, and some barbarians have been advancing that any excess upon the part of the natives be punished by the destruction of their sacred mausoleum. How would the United States like similar measures to be adopted by a foreign people with regard to American seaports under the plea of "spheres of influence?" What kind of a precedent would be given to a company that would try to run a railway through an American graveyard?

Let the people think of this side of the question and cry "Halt!" to Mr. McKinley in his disastrous imperial policy. The United States is not yet the hand and foot of Europe, but it soon will be if imperial McKinley is allowed to go its own way unchecked much longer.

OUR MISSION IN CHINA.

(Washington Post.)

We have no mission in China save that of protecting our own citizens sojourning there. It is no part of our duty as a Christian nation to join the European Powers in an enterprise of rapine. We are not interested in the dismemberment of China. On the contrary, we oppose that policy, both on moral and material grounds. A solemn obligation rests upon us, and that obligation we are required by every consideration of honor and self-respect to discharge. Beyond that we must recognize China's national integrity and hold aloof from, if we do not actually discourage, every effort to destroy it. To stand fast in this attitude we need not contemplate Germany's proposed utilization of China's misfortunes. The spectacle of Emperor William's war of vengeance and the thought of the frightful purpose it so thinly screens should be enough to array the United States against him and all his works.

THE BARGAIN WITH JAPAN.

(Baltimore American, Rep.)

Japan is not going to risk her prestige and sacrifice her army without a price, and a heavy one. If she goes to Peking it will be proof positive that the Powers have agreed to pay it.

The United States cannot become a party to such a bargain. It would be a direct violation of American traditions. But if she cannot enter into such an agreement, what standing will the United States have and what advantage is this country likely to derive from dancing attendance upon these Powers. There is another side to the matter. With the exception of the exclusion act this country has done nothing to incur the displeasure of the Chinese, and, as a matter of fact, the latter are more friendly to the United States than to any other foreign nation. If these barbarians are all lies and the legation is safe and is returned safe to this country it may be of more importance in the long run to keep on good terms with the Chinese than to side with the victors who are now pegging away at the vitals of the empire. The latter are so greedy that they will surrender nothing which is not forced from them.

PHONOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES.

(Galveston News.)

Vienna scientists are pushing a project to establish a hall of phonographic archives. It is proposed to obtain a phonographic record of life at the end of the nineteenth century for the benefit of posterity. Specimens of the European languages and the dialects and tongues spoken in other parts of the world will be recorded by phonographs. Specimens, too, of contemporary music, dramas, sermons, lectures, political speeches—even of the conversation of the various classes of society—will be obtained. Efforts have been made to secure personal statements from distinguished men on their specialty. For instance, it has been suggested that the German Emperor be invited to make a characteristic declaration on the divine right of kings; that Dreyfus give an account of his martyrdom, and that Joseph Chamberlain have an opportunity to defend his policy in South Africa. A committee of scientists has been elaborating the details of the scheme for some time past. No trouble will be spared to obtain a complete phonographic record of contemporary life.

To Our Advertisers.

The Virginian-Pilot is compelled to require that all advertisers desiring to change their advertisements in our Sunday edition furnish us with copy not later than 12 o'clock noon Fridays. No change of advertisement will be guaranteed in our Sunday paper if copy is sent later than this hour. This requirement is rendered necessary by the great increase in our advertising patronage, for which we thank our patrons and trust that they will appreciate the fact that an early paper will be a mutual benefit to both our readers and advertisers.

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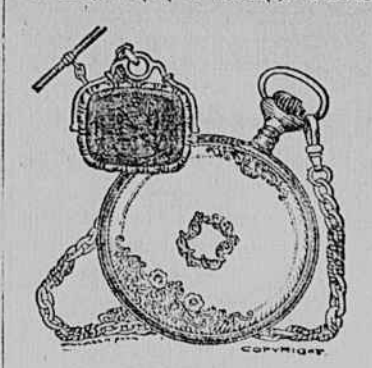
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My nose was so tender above the bridge that using a handkerchief was painful. MY SLEEP WAS RESTLESS AND BROKEN BY DREAMS AND NIGHT TERRORS. I WOULD LIE DOWN THE DROPPING OF MUCUS IN MY THROAT WOULD KEEP ME AWAKE AN HOUR OR MORE. The ringing in my ears was very annoying. An unusually severe attack of the lungs trouble drove me to consult Dr. Firey. Dr. Firey stated that I had CATARRH OF NOSE, THROAT, STOMACH AND BOWELS. I BEGAN TO IMPROVE AT ONCE UNDER HIS TREATMENT. THE MUCUS DISCHARGES CEASED. THE HEARTBURN DISAPPEARED. I FELT VERY EXCELLENT SPIRITS, APPETITE, GOOD SLEEP SOUND AND REFRESHING IN THE THROAT NO COLD, NO SORENESS ABOUT THE NOSE GOING BOWELS ALL RIGHT, NO BUZZING IN THE EARS. IN FACT I FEEL LIKE ANOTHER MAN. I HAVE GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS IN WEIGHT AND I urge one suffering from Catarrh to try Dr. Firey.

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